

FACTS

ABOUT

MANITOBA.

ISSUED BY THE

Manitoba Government,

MAY 1st, 1888



CONTENTS.

	Page
GOVERNMENT	9
MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION	9
CLIMATE	10
RAILWAYS	14
LANDS	16
STATISTICS	19
WHEAT	19
OATS AND BARLEY	20
ROOTS	21
DAIRYING, &c.	24
EXPERIENCES OF IMMIGRANTS	30
ADVICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS	31



MANITOBA!

So much has already been said and written about Manitoba regarding its wonderful agricultural advantage, its adaptation to stock raising, dairying and cheese making, its climate and other features, that we do not deem it necessary to repeat the elaborate descriptions which from time to time have been published and so extensively distributed throughout the Dominion and the world generally. We purpose to simply place before intending settlers, in a condensed form, a number of incontrovertible facts showing the progressive results of the past ten years' settlement of the Province, and ask all seeking new homes in the Canadian Northwest to carefully consider and compare the statements and statistics given under the different headings before deciding to settle elsewhere. The abolition of monopoly and the cessation of disallowance in the construction of railways throughout the Province, which has just been accomplished will insure the immediate extension of branch and intersecting lines wherever needed; and the substantial benefits resulting from the cheapened transportation of our exports and imports will be immediately experienced.

The Government of Manitoba are pledged to a vigorous railway policy, and will push to completion competing lines so that the present season's crop may be carried at rates much less than heretofore charged. The Provincial Department of Immigration also propose to remedy as far as possible the difficulties under which the farmers of Manitoba have labored owing to the scarcity of farm laborers in the harvest season. In the past season the abundant crops, which exceeded in both quantity and quality those of any previous year, necessitated the closing of our schools in many localities so that the labor of the children attending might be employed to assist in securing them, boys of from 12 to 14 years of age being paid as high as \$1.50 per day, and good farm hands as high as \$2.50 with board.

The Department of Immigration propose to organize laborers' excursions from the Eastern Provinces and obtain cheap round trip rates good for say three months to and from any part of the Province.

For the information of intending settlers the following brief description of the general features of the different parts of the Province will show that Manitoba is not a monotonous stretch of level prairie, but, on the contrary, its topography is of a varied and diversified character and in some parts extremely picturesque.

All the country from the eastern boundary to the Red River is well watered, rich in grass, with a large area of arable lands, which for the growth of grain and root crops is unsurpassed in any part of the world. Many portions of the vast areas in the vicinity of Winnipeg and the Valley of the Red River are still available for free homesteads.

Winnipeg, with its population amounting to about one-fifth of the people of the Province, occupies the centre of this rich tract, and as a market for the consumption of a large portion of the products which should be raised in this vicinity, and with numerous railway facilities, offers the very best inducements to settlers.

Thousands of acres of these rich lands, many of which have good improvements, can be obtained at low prices and on liberal terms of payment.

Portage la Prairie, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 60 miles west of Winnipeg and built on the north bank of the Assiniboine, is a thriving, busy town of nearly 3,000 inhabitants. Mills elevators and manufactories give employment to a large number of people. The district around Portage la Prairie is one of the finest in the Northwest for mixed farming, and has justly been termed the garden of Manitoba. The lands in this district command the highest values in the Province. A large number of farms were purchased last year at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25 per acre. The settlers in this district are chiefly from Ontario, and are an intelligent and industrious class.

The Manitoba Northwestern Railway from Portage la Prairie passes through a splendid country for mixed farming and stock raising, containing an abundance of pasturage and good water. The towns of Gladstone, Neepawa, Rapid City, Minnedosa, Shoal Lake and Birtle, all thriving centres of a well settled country, lie along the line of the railway.

The district south of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway to the Assiniboine River, known as the "Big Plains," is a magnificent stretch of rolling prairie and almost exclusively grain-growing land. Carberry, which is the central town, contains a good flouring mill, elevator, warehouse, and a large number of well-stocked stores. Abundance of timber for fence and building purposes can be obtained from the "Spruce Woods" south of this tract along the Assiniboine River.

A very suitable tract of land for sheep grazing extends through what is known as the "Sand Hill" country south of the C. P. R. line. Messrs. Boyd and Crowe, of Winnipeg, have already established a sheep ranch in the vicinity of Pine Creek, which promises to be a very remunerative venture.

Brandon which is the centre of a very extensive and fertile grain growing district and a prominent point as a horse and cattle market (the sales of horses since January of this season amounting to 1,300 head) has this season marketed over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the total amount of the 1887 wheat crop, when all brought in, will aggregate possibly 1,500,000 bushels. Besides this oats, barley and potatoes have been shipped east and west from this point in large quantities. Brandon has seven elevators, with a capacity of about 250,000 bushels. There is also a first-class flouring mill with a daily capacity of 200 barrels, the greater part of the output of which is shipped on export account.

Brandon's population is about 3,000.

Alexander, Griswold, Oak Lake, Virden and Elkhorn, are also thriving centres of rich grain and grass land.

The whole country westward from Brandon, possesses all the advantages required for mixed farming.

Turning down the valley of the Little Saskatchewan by Rapid City to Brandon, and by Brandon Hills to the Souris Valley we find a great wheat garden, reaching round to the south-west boundary of the Province, partly cultivated, but much of it yet unbroken. Except here and there on the river tracks, all this country is bare of woods, but fertile and fairly well settled, with the fine Pipestone Valley running out like a spur to the west.

Turning east from the Souris we strike for Deloraine, the present terminus of the Southwestern Railway, with the big Turtle Mountain woods on the right hand. Through varied scenery we pass Bois-sevain, Pilot Mound, LaRiviere, Killarney—with its beautiful lake, Cartwright, Crystal City, Manitou, Thornhill, and Morden which stands on the western edge of the great Red River valley; all markets for the choicest wheat and surrounded with capital farmers, pushing, industrious and prosperous. From Morden we see before us the rich plain where, a few years ago, the Mennonites settled.

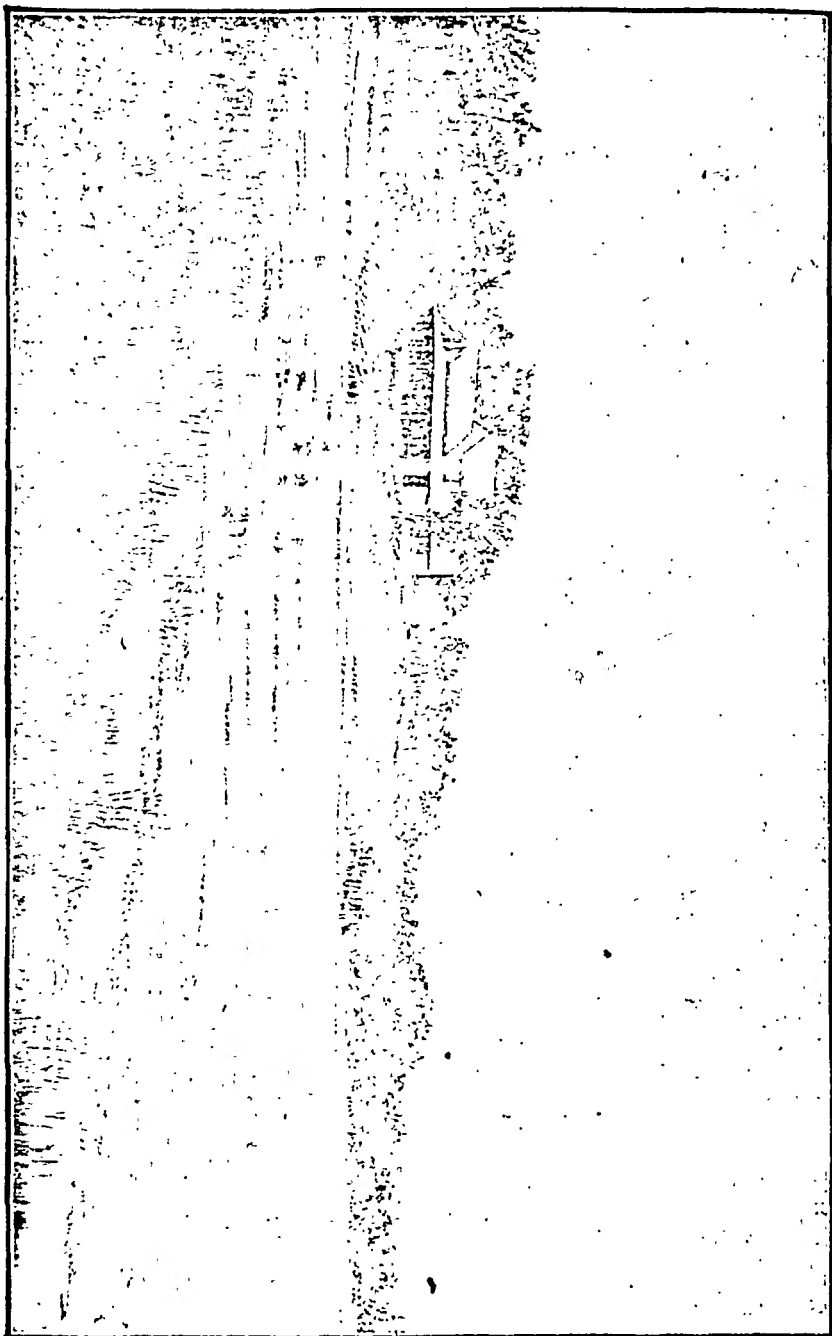
Turning north from Morden to Carman we find, all the way, a fertile and well farmed country, full of good men but clear of all timber till the Boyne valley is reached. Five miles north of Carman we find a spur of the Colonization railroad, going west. On this we cross thirty miles of poor sandy soil covered with scrub and occasional swamps till at Treherne we open out on good farming land. All the way ahead is a pretty and fertile country till at Glenboro we find the present terminus of this branch and the flat, rich soil tells us we have reached the great Souris plain. Southwest lies the Tiger hills and Pelican Lake country, very picturesque and a good mixed farming section, and the same may be said for the country lying from this to Manitou.

If we now turn back to Winnipeg and go north by the Selkirk branch, or by the Hudson's Bay railway, we find the heavily timbered land, the gravel ridges, and broad bay swamps that surround Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, all around which will, in the near future, be a great grazing country.

If we go south along either side of the Red River, we skirt the rear of the river farms. On the east side at Otterburn Station may be seen the noted Greig Breeding Farm. Round Emerson is a very superior farming country, one of the very first parts taken hold upon. Some capital wheat farms lie along the Green ridge, east from Emerson, and further east is good stock land. West from Emerson to Gretna is as fertile a sweep of flat prairie as any to be found in the Northwest, but all of this is well filled up.

Speaking generally, our best drained and richest farming lands are bare of trees, except a narrow ribbon of bush along the creeks, and will want tree planting for shelter and fuel. Greater abundance of bush means mixed farming, and bushy land with bay swamps means cattle raising and dairying. The enquirer must regulate his choice of a location, as his former experience and aptitudes indicate a likelihood of success, which success will depend much upon the individual skill, industry and steadiness of the settler.

Homestead in Township 13, Range 18, on line of Manitowish and North-Western Railway.



THE SOCIAL CONDITION

of a new country ought to be a serious consideration in the selection of a future home. We read of one pretty smart pioneer who was an excellent judge of land, a successful stock raiser, and who secured the best ranche in the country, but he "pitched his tent towards Sodom," with results fatal to his future honor and profit. The man who, journeying north westward by way of Chicago, happens to spend a Sunday there will, if he stay over the next Sunday in Winnipeg, see a contrast that requires no comment. The quiet street, the crowded churches and Sunday school, the closed up bar-rooms, are the same as can be seen in every town on every Sunday of the year in Manitoba.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Churches are planted in every eligible location. Wherever a few families form a new settlement, religious services are at once provided, and five-sixths of the schools are utilized for purposes of worship. There is no sectarian bitterness, or ecclesiastical-jarring, and a Roman Catholic priest has taken part at a public meeting held in Winnipeg, to welcome an ultra Presbyterian divine as principal of his college. For self-denying zeal, abundant labors, and general efficiency the clergy of the Northwest are second to none. Sunday schools abound, and districts might be named where family worship is quite as common, or more so, than in Scotland itself.

Secular schools are planted whenever the residents in any given locality certify that children of school age are within range of their operations, and one-eighteenth or two square miles per township, of all the land in the country is reserved as school lands, to be applied for educational purposes. Meantime education is free to the child, being paid for out of local rates, liberally supplemented by government grants. Every district school is conducted by a well drilled and carefully inspected teacher. The school districts are popularly fixed, and the trustees are popularly elected. There are three colleges in Winnipeg, besides Normal schools, and also a medical school with able professors, at all of which the attendance is rapidly and steadily on the increase. The three form the University of Manitoba.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The country is divided into municipalities which regulate their own affairs, but in special works of general utility, such as bridges and drainage, they are assisted with grants from the Local Government.

POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.

Every naturalized citizen who has a real stake in the country has a right to share in the management of local affairs, either by himself or by popularly elected councillors or trustees, and in the election by ballot of members of the Local and Dominion Parliaments. The social and political privileges of the new comer are the same as those of the oldest settler, and though only a few years old we enjoy all the rights and privileges possessed by the older Provinces of the Dominion. In this we contrast most favorably with the neighboring Territory of Dakota, whose undoubted right to all the privileges of statehood is indefinitely deferred to suit the schemes of political wire-pullers who subordinate her rights to their party exigencies.

THE CLIMATE

is the great bugbear by which the agents of rival states seek to frighten intending emigrants away from Manitoba. Nobody ventures to deny that it is about the healthiest in the world and raises the choicest of wheat. But "it is so cold, freeze you to death." We answer that the cold is dry and bracing, not like the raw and chilly cold that prevails in countries several degrees further south and with an average winter temperature a good few degrees higher than ours. Even in Manitoba a south-western wind at zero feels colder than a clear sunny day when the thermometer reads 25 below. We have fewer stormy days in a year than any other point on the American continent. Windy days are very rare, cyclones and tornadoes are unknown, and the fluctuations from days of intense cold to sudden thaws, so common far east and south of us, never reach us. There are farmers in Manitoba who after trying both ways of wintering stock, allow them to "rustle" in the bush all winter, and allege that cattle so fed will bring more in spring per lb than stable-fed ones. Of course, cows in milk must be kept warm and comfortable, but young stock and native ponies get along quite well and thrive wonderfully, with no shelter beyond what they get from a hay-stack or patch of bush. And while the papers of Colorado, Kansas and Montana prove that countless numbers of stock and a good few men perished there through snow storms both this winter and last, not a single life of man or beast was lost with us through that cause.

The railroads east and south of us have been repeatedly blocked last winter while all of ours kept clear, and the street cars of Winnipeg ran all the season on wheels. Our average snow-fall is not one-half theirs, and our spring as early as is often found much further south.

THE SOIL OF MANITOBA

is peculiarly adapted for easy and profitable cultivation. Whole sections may occasionally be found that could at once be turned into productive wheat fields, level and without a bush or stone on their surface. Those were at first most eagerly sought after, but now a farmer is as anxious to secure twenty acres of hay swamp as he was four years ago to avoid it. Whether undulating and broken, or level prairie, the surface soil is a rich black loam, from 8 inches to 2 feet deep, in some cases light and sandy, but mostly pure vegetable mould, occasionally rather heavy. The proportion of poor and broken land as compared with the good, is very limited. The soil is much more easily worked than in older countries, and by judicious rotation of crops will give a good yield for many years, with very little manuring. The sub-soil is in some places gravel and sand, but mainly of white clay, rich in plant food.

As a wheat soil it is unsurpassed. The testimony of successful settlers is open to the imputation of bias and exaggeration. The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* will hardly be suspected of partiality—it has said in an article on the subject:—

"It seems to be a settled fact that the further north wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is. The berry obtains an amber color, rounds out into a fulness it does not attain further south, and is rich in gluten, the life sustaining principle of flour. * * * * *

Some two or three years ago, samples were procured from several parts

of the Province of Manitoba for trial. The best of this was placed in the hands of some of our leading wheat-growers for cultivation. One variety of Scotch Fyfe yielded the first year at the rate of 37 bushels to the acre, of a hard amber color, which the wheat inspector for the Millers' Association at Minneapolis pronounced the finest specimen he had seen since he had been connected with the association.

"Straw stood up stiff and strong, some of it being over 5 feet high; the heads were long, while the color of the growing grain was superb."

United States Consul Taylor, an old-time resident in Manitoba, speaking on the same subject, said:—

"The Northern Zone is specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That includes Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan partially, and Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world too would be raised. In his opinion the beef raised in this northern district would be found to be superior in quality to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States.

In our office at Winnipeg can be seen samples of the grain raised in the various sections of the Province, which conclusively prove that there is no wheat in the world to surpass ours, which is rich in gluten, making the thriftest flour the baker can use. Wheat that has been raised 306 miles south is inferior in color, in quality, and very often in the yield per acre, and we confidently challenge any section of any country on this continent to show an average quality that will compare either in selected samples or in bulk, with the crops that have been this year sent out from our Manitoba elevators.

Barley has done well and has made 54 lbs to the bushel. Oats go as high as 70 bushels to the acre, but are not so plump as those raised on old clay soils.

Potatoes of choice quality and heavy yield grow rapidly with very little pains. All garden vegetables grow freely, many of them of large size and choice quality. Small fruits, such as currants and strawberries, grow freely, but the abundance of wild fruit has made their cultivation hitherto a matter of small importance.

THE COST OF LAND,

in proportion to its productive power and the amount of labor required to raise a crop, is a question of prime importance to every intending purchaser. Take an acre of land in Manitoba, worth say \$7, and contrast the cost of raising on that land a crop worth \$10 to \$16 per acre, even in a year of low priced wheat, with the cost of raising an acre of Indian corn, worth from 15 cents a bushel in Kansas to 25 cents in eastern Iowa. From \$5 to \$10 is all that can be reckoned for the market value of an acre of corn, which costs more money to grow on land that costs double the price of good wheat land at Morden or Brandon, the wheat centres of Manitoba. Wheat itself they could hardly raise with profit at one-half more than our price, and theirs is inferior in quality and price.

Our cattle, raised on land that costs the grazier next to nothing, bring as much as theirs raised on land that costs \$5 to \$15 per acre; and our soil for immediate and profitable cultivation is the grand feature of the "Prairie Province."

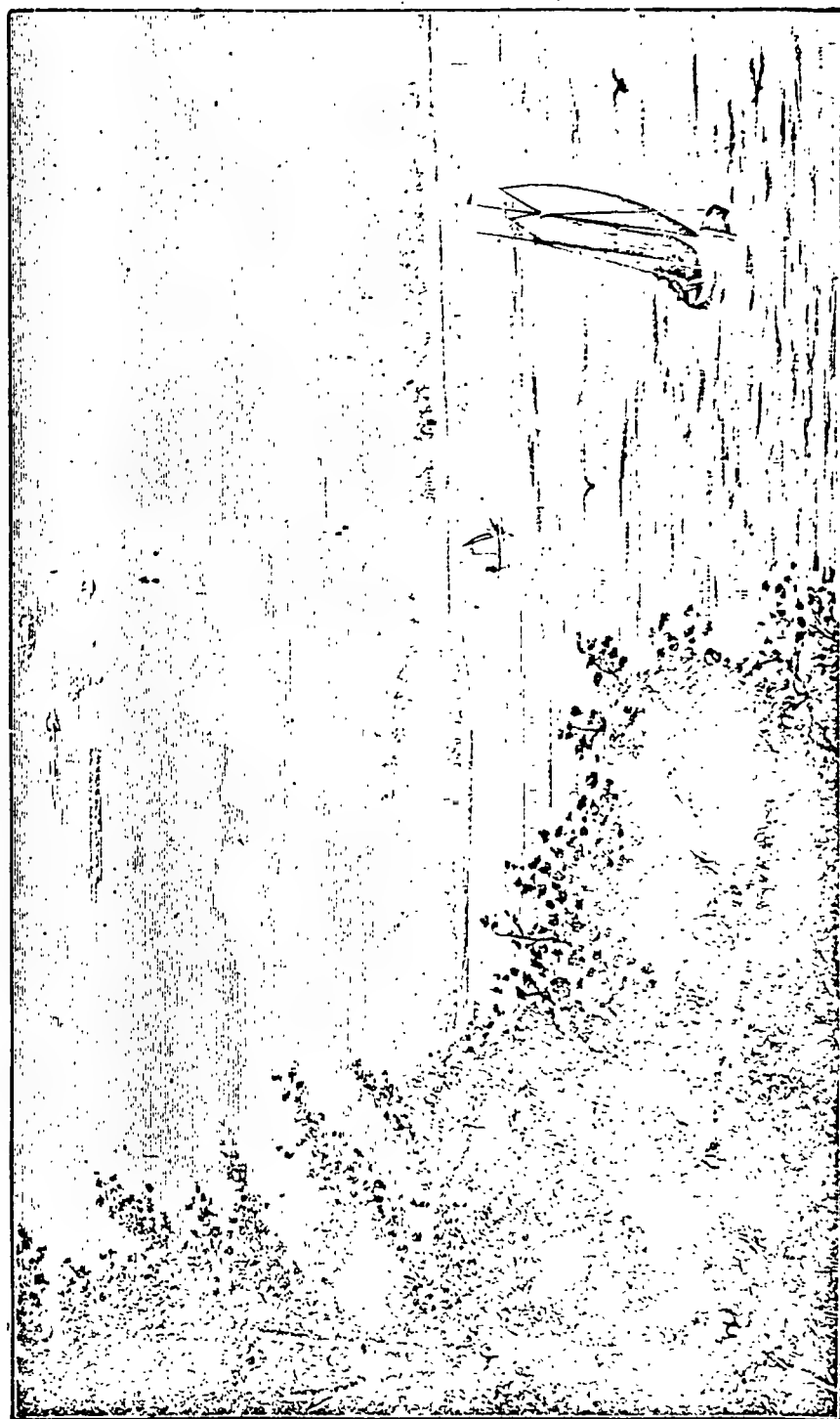
While a settler in the woods would spend half a lifetime in clearing his 50 acres, a pushing man would in a single season with a team of oxen, break, backset and harrow ready for seeding over 40 acres of wheat land, within five months from the time he took hold on his land. Within twenty months he could reap from such land from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat. This amount of work has already been done in a dry and unfavorable season.

WHO SHOULD COME.

The people whom we most urgently invite to come and make their homes among us are FARMERS and farm servants from the old country, with a little money to start them on homesteads or farms of their own, and who are prepared to try and adapt their habits and style of work to the conditions of a new country. Your former experience will be of great value as far as it goes but this is a new country and those who come to it must be prepared to take up modes of farming conformable to the climate and soil. The wider your range of former experience the more likely you will be to succeed here, and by reading our farm periodicals, and careful observation of the practice of your neighbors, you will in a short time get familiar with your work and the best way of setting about it.

Country tradesmen, especially blacksmiths well up in horse-shoeing and machine repairing are useful and generally prosperous settlers. — Servant girls, such as dairy women and household servants can always command good wages and from \$12 to \$16 per month will readily be paid to all such, who may come along at any time of the year and be sure of a prompt engagement. Some girls are paid more than the figures above named, but we wish to be carefully accurate, a point on which some men who write for immigration purposes are not excessively scrupulous.

For carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, upholsterers, plasterers, bricklayers and masons there will be a considerable amount of work, both at Winnipeg and outside towns, but there will be no "boom" in building to cause a rise above the present rates of \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. The demand for employees in the finer trades is necessarily very limited, and no one should come here who has not first satisfied himself that his work is likely to be in request, unless he has a definite engagement with some reliable employer.



Shoal Lake, on line of Manitoba and North-Western Railway.

THE BEST TIME TO COME

is in April and May, and if in circumstances to state at once an active man may prepare, in his first season, land enough to grow from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat in the following season. The man most likely to succeed is the man who can buy say six cows, a team of oxen, plow, wagon, etc. The cattle will pick up their own food; the cows will, if good, suckle two calves each, or give butter enough to provide groceries for a family and bring up the calves on the skim milk after they have had six weeks good milk. Their food costs nothing; the land will be put in shape, say 20 acres at least, for next year's seeding; hay cut, and a small shanty of logs or frame building put up before winter comes along to stop field work. The care of his stock and cutting and collecting fuel, will give the farmer regular employment all the winter round, while the man who goes for wheat alone will be idle a good part of his time and liable to the loss of part of the year's earnings—by having all his eggs in one basket. Mixed farming is best every way, both for the farmer and the country; with a few fowls and a brood sow a first year's farmer, starting as here advised, will rub along and find his farm almost support him from the first start. There is no magic in Manitoba farming. A cow, a plow, an ox, and a man with the will and the skill to turn these three forces to the best account, are what we rely on to bring out the rich resources of our soil.

The intending settler will obtain the most valuable information by a careful perusal of the tabulated statements and correct statistics given on the last pages of this pamphlet; and all information, whether by correspondence or otherwise, will be cheerfully given by the agents of the Provincial Government of Manitoba, whose offices will be established at London and Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

RAILWAYS.

Seven or eight years since, Manitoba had not a single line of railway; to-day there is something over 1020 miles, and more will be constructed this season (1898). Of the total, constructed and operated, there are 751½ miles in connection with the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

its main line and branches, made up thus:—

<i>Main Line.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Eastern boundary of Province to Winnipeg.....	104
Winnipeg to western boundary.....	211
<i>Branch Lines.</i>	
Winnipeg to Stonewall	20
West Selkirk Branch.....	22
Emerson Branch.....	66
Winnipeg to Deloraine.....	202.8
Rosenfeldt to Gretna.....	14.7
Winnipeg to Glenboro.....	105.2
Elm Creek to Maryland	5.8
A total of.....	751.5

In connection with the Canadian Pacific system then there is the

MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY:

	Miles.
Main line from Portage la Prairie to Langenburg.....	180.5
Shell River Branch to Russell.....	11.3
Saskatchewan and Western Railway (operated by M. & N. W.).....	15.4
	207.2

The objective point of this system is Prince Albert, about 430 miles from Portage la Prairie.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

	Miles.
is built for a distance of.....	40.3

in a northwesterly direction, and it is said that a considerably increased mileage will be completed and in operation by next fall. It is proposed to extend this railway to some point on the shores of the Hudson's Bay, and it is claimed that by doing so Winnipeg will be brought about as near to the British markets as Montreal is to-day.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY RAILWAY

	Miles.
runs from Winnipeg to Gretna.....	67

on the international boundary, where it will connect with the American system of railways, and thus afford an independent outlet for the surplus products of Manitoba. This railway at present (April, 1888) is graded but not ironed; but it will be immediately completed, and by the month of July this new system will be inaugurated. One line is already built to the boundary on the American side to connect with the R. R. V. Railway, and several others are pushing in the same direction.

THE TOTAL RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE PROVINCE TO-DAY IS:

C. P. R., main line and branches.....	751.5
M. & N. W. and branches.....	207.2
Hudson's Bay Ry.....	40.3
Red River Valley Ry.....	67.0

1066.0

In addition to this should be mentioned the Great Northwest Central Railway running from Brandon northwesterly toward Battleford. At present this line is graded to a point one or two miles beyond Rapid City. The promoters say that 100 miles or more will be completed by next fall.

Numerous charters have been applied for at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature, and now that monopoly is abolished the whole country will doubtless soon be traversed by railways.

One very significant feature is that American railways to the south of us are heading towards the international boundary at a number of points. The Americans, recognizing the great superiority of our country, are bidding for a share of the immense traffic in grain, produce and stock which they know must be exported before long.

LANDS.

To the settler newly arrived in the Province it is a matter of the utmost importance to find out where he can best obtain suitable lands. It is not our duty to discriminate in favor of any part of the Province. We can only give such general information as may indicate to the settler where he can obtain reliable information.

Lands in Manitoba may be acquired in two ways: Free grants or homesteads of 160 acres may be obtained from the Dominion Government and land may be purchased from any of the large land corporations, and from private individuals.

FREE GRANTS OF 160 ACRES

may be obtained off the Dominion Government in many parts of Manitoba. It is said there are still about 2,000,000 acres of surveyed homestead lands available for entry. In many parts of the Province there are not now any free homesteads, these having all been taken up in years gone by and the country thrifflily settled; but scattered throughout the Province and especially in the northwesterly and southwesterly portions, there are still a number of desirable homesteads for selection. It is estimated there are also about 8,000,000 acres of unsurveyed homestead lands in the Province.

C. P. R. LANDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway have together about 2,500,000 acres of land for sale in the Province, at prices ranging from about \$3 per acre upwards. These lands have been carefully selected by the company in the best parts of the Province. The terms of payment are very easy—one tenth down and the balance in annual instalments.

Full particulars may be obtained off the land commissioner, Mr. L. A. Hamilton C. P. R. Station, Winnipeg.

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO.

has reserved for selection within the Province about 1 000,000 acres of splendid agricultural lands all carefully selected some three or four years since. They range in price from \$5 an acre upwards, but as the shares of the company are accepted in payment at par, and as these shares can be bought about 40 or 50 per cent. below par, the price of these lands is really reduced by about one-half.

Full information will be gladly given by the managing director of the company, Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., 624 Main St., Winnipeg.

THE HUDSON BAY CO.

have lands for sale in nearly every town-ship in the Province. At the time Manitoba entered Confederation one-twentieth of the land area was apporportioned to the Hudson Bay Co., and their grant comprises all varieties and qualities.

The land commissioner is Mr. C. J. Brydges, Main St., Winnipeg, and he will be glad to answer all enquiries.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWESTERN RY.,

starting from Portage la Prairie and running in a northwesterly direction, has a land grant within the Province of about 500,000 acres. The prices vary from \$3 or \$4 an acre upwards, and the payments if desired are spread over a number of years. The lands of this company are admirably adapted both for wheat growing and stock raising, and in many parts are well wooded and watered.

Mr. A. F. Eden, 622 Main St., Winnipeg is the land commissioner, and any enquiries addressed to him will be cheerfully attended to.

THE HUDSON BAY RY. CO.

have within the Province a land grant of about 2,000,000 acres. These lands lie mostly north and northwest of Winnipeg, and are adapted for mixed farming and grazing purposes. In most parts there is plenty of timber and water.

The land commissioner is Mr. E. P. Leacock, M. P. P., Winnipeg, who will gladly give all required information.

It must be understood that the Manitoba Government has no interest whatever in the sale of any of these lands, and the foregoing information is given solely in the hope of directing and assisting incoming settlers. Land can also be bought in all parts of the Province from private parties. The officials of the various immigration committees formed in different towns and municipalities, and in most cases the reeves or clerks of these municipalities, will be glad to give information to incoming settlers regarding lands for homestead, rent or sale in their respective districts. The Manitoba Government has an Intelligence Department on the C. P. R. platform at Winnipeg, and the officials will be delighted to see incoming settlers and give them all the information and assistance in their power, or by application to the Department of Agriculture valuable information can be given as to lands for sale in the various parts of the Province.

Homestead Farm at Kildonnan, near Winnipeg.



STATISTICS SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF MANITOBA.

	1871.	1882.	1886.
Population of Province	19,000	65,358	108,640
" Winnipeg	241	7,895	21,000
Schools in Province—Protestant.....	16	150	484
" " Catholic	17	34	65
School children in Province—Protestant.....	unknown	4,919	14,300
" " " Catholic.....	"	3,193	4,188
" " " Winnipeg—Protestant.....	30	1,101	3,683
" " " " Catholic.....	unknown	477	920
Educational grant from Government		\$20,000	\$66,000
Railway built—miles.....		65	998
Railway stations.....		6	103
Post offices.....			500
Bridges.....		None	400
	1882.	1886.	1887.
Export of wheat, bus.....	None.	3,000,000	13,000,000
Export of flour, sacks.....	"	383,600	484,000
Export of Potatoes, bushels	"	None	110,000

Total Export of Cereals in 1887, Nearly 25,000,000 Bus.

WHEAT.

It is sometimes said by apparently well educated people that wheat will not grow in Manitoba, or at any rate that it is not a sure crop. This is quite a mistake, the best refutation of which will be found in the figures furnished the Manitoba Department of Agriculture by about 500 reliable correspondants resident in nearly every township in the Province.

From these figures we find that in 1887 there were under wheat, 432,134 acres, and the total yield, was estimated in October at 12,351,724 bushels, or 27.7 bushels per acre.

When farmers began to thresh it was found that the estimated yield was in nearly all cases exceeded, and subsequent returns received from threshers and farmers proved the total to be much larger than anticipated. It is no doubt quite within the mark to say that the average yield of wheat in Manitoba in 1887, was not less than 30 bushels per acre.

Red Fyfe wheat "No. 1 Manitoba Hard," is the principal variety sown and is generally conceded to be the *very best wheat the world produces*. It is in great demand in Eastern Canada, Great Britain, and the States for milling purposes and commands a ready sale, at higher prices than any other known variety.

The area under wheat this year will it is believed be largely in excess of that of last year.

OATS AND BARLEY.

In 1887, there were 155,176 acres of oats, with an average yield of about 50 bushels per acre.

In 1887, there were 56,110 acres of barley, with an average yield of about 36 to 40 bushels per acre

Oats grow wonderfully well in Manitoba. It was nothing uncommon last year to meet men who had 70 and 80 bushels of oats to the acre, whilst some had even as high as 100 bushels. Large quantities of oats are annually shipped from Manitoba to the Western Territories, and very considerable quantities were last year shipped to Ontario.

The cultivation of barley is just now receiving much attention in the Province. It is found that Manitoba barley is the best on the Continent. See what the Dominion Government has to say on the matter, in Bulletin No. 2, dated 15th September, 1887, issued by Professor Saunders, director of the Central Government Experimental Farm Ottawa.

"Invitations were issued to farmers and others to send samples of grain, to be tested as to vitality and germinating powers. 187 samples were received, principally from Ontario and Manitoba. These seeds were found to vary as to vitality, some being nearly perfect while others were worthless from the loss of all germinating powers. The specimens sent from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories showed a higher average of vitality, than those from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, an indication of the correctness of the opinion that grain grown in northern countries possesses more vigor and vitality than that produced in more southern latitudes, which makes it more valuable for seed

Comparing Manitoba and the Northwest Territories with Ontario and the Provinces East, the tests thus far made shew the following averages:

N. W. PROVINCES.		EASTERN PROVINCES.	
<i>Proportion of Vitality.</i>		<i>Proportion of Vitality.</i>	
Wheat	96 per cent.	Wheat	92 per cent.
Barley	97	Barley	73
Oats	95	Oats	65

The following report regarding Manitoba barley is issued by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange:

"The Canada Malt Company, of Detroit, Michigan, U. S., who also have a brewing establishment in that city, received from us this year between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of Manitoba barley. The following statement from them may be depended on as correct:

"We are well satisfied with your barley shipments. We prefer the brighter descriptions, but it all grows well and evenly. We send you a sample of the malt made from the best barley and also an average sample of the whole and you can judge for yourselves. We have a letter from a customer in which he states "I got 1½ barrels for 100 bushels more ale out of the Manitoba malt than I got out of the same quantity of best California." We also gave instructions to our brewer to make three special brewings, one from Manitoba barley, one from best western barley and one from Ontario barley, in order to fairly test their respective merits. The result was four and one half barrels more ale per 100 bushels from Manitoba malt than from western, and greater gravity; and four barrels more per 100 bushels than that produced from same quantity of Ontario malt."

Further remark is unnecessary. As a country for the production of wheat, oats and barley of the very best quality Manitoba is not surpassed. Peas and flax have also been raised successfully, but not on a large scale.

ROOTS, ETC.

It is sometimes asked, can roots be successfully cultivated in Manitoba? Certainly they can. In few places better.

Take potatoes. Last year, there were 10,791 acres with an average yield of 238 bushels per acre. We had over 2,500 000 bushels of potatoes last year, and exported a great many of them to Ontario. Manitoba potatoes grow to a large size, and are very dry and mealy. Last year 3 and 4 pound potatoes were regularly met with whilst in some instances potatoes were reported over 5 pounds in weight.

The average yield of turnips in 1887, was 366 bushels per acre.

"	"	mangolds	"	"	434	"	"
"	"	carrots	"	"	301	"	"
"	"	beets	"	"	289	"	"

It should however be stated that up to the present, with the exception of potatoes field roots have not been cultivated to any great extent; for the simple reason that until within the last two years cattle were not kept in large numbers, and farmers were devoting their attention almost exclusively to grain raising.

The warm days, and the long hours of sunshine during the Manitoba summer are specially favorable to the growth of roots and vegetables, and nearly all the varieties produced in Ontario can be produced here, and attain a very large growth. Most farmers now have large well kept gardens in which all kinds of fruits, roots and vegetables, are raised; including corn, pumpkins, squash, melons, citrons, tomatoes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries.

LIVE STOCK.

In the early days of settlement in Manitoba, there was a "wheat craze" amongst the people. Men rushed heavily into wheat raising, and imagined they could make a fortune in a year or two by growing wheat exclusively.

To depend altogether upon one staple is not at all desirable, and most farmers are now engaged in mixed farming.

Last year a number of representative farmers in Manitoba were asked the following questions:

1. How many head of horses and cattle have you, and how do they thrive in winter?
2. How do cattle thrive on the wild grasses of the prairies?
3. Is stock-raising profitable where cattle have to be housed during winter?
4. How do you winter your stock?
5. Do sheep thrive and are they profitable?

A large number of replies were

Name and Address Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses, and How they Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie pasturage.
D. D. Young, Brandon.	Three horses, 16 cattle.	Well.
John Duncan, Austin.	Thirty-five.	As well as on timothy.
A. T. Tyerman, Lothair.	Five horses; thrive well.	Splendidly.
Geo. F. Slade, Gladstone.	Thirty.	Well.
John George, Nelson.	Twenty; very well.	First rate.
A. H. Scouten, Raven Lake.	Ten; well.	Well.
James Laidlaw, Clearwater.	Thirty-three; as well as in Ontario.	They get fat.
Henry McCleod, Carberry.	Four horses, 4 cattle.	They get fat.
Robert Campbell, Bridge Creek.	Fifteen; all very well.	Well.
Harold Elliot, Morden.	Five horses, 11 cattle; do well.	Get fat enough for butcher- ing in two months.
R. S. Conklin, Sunnyside.	Two horses, 25 cattle; first rate.	As well as on timothy.
Alfred Walker, Sheppardville.	Three; well.	Splendidly.
D. D. Buchanan, Griswold.	Nine.	All they get.
Norris Fines, Balmora.	Seven horses, 15 cattle; very well.	Well.
W. B. Hall, Headingly.	Thirty-five; very well.	Well.
Albert E. Philp, Brandon.	Twenty-six horses; all go through the winter in good shape.	Splendidly.
Geo. Forbes & Sons, Treherne.	Six horses, 25 cattle.	I have two steers, coming three years old, which would dress 700 lbs., and have never been in a stable.
W. A. Evans, Rosser.	Three horses, 25 cattle; very well.	Keep healthy and fat.
Robt. Renwick, Carberry.	Seven horses, 6 cattle; well.	Grandly.
Matthew Kennedy, Lothair.	Five horses, 10 cows; very well.	Splendidly.

These could be supplemented by many other letters of a similar nature

received. We just give a few.

Is Stock-raising Profitable.	How do you winter your stock ?	Do Sheep Thrive.
Yes	Put them in a warm stable, fat, at the beginning of winter, feed on hay and barley straw, and water regularly; feed turnips and hay to milking cows. They come out fat in the spring.	
As well as grain growing ..	Cows stabled at night; young cattle run in sheds.	Yes.
Yes, with mixed farming ..	Principally on Straw; cows have a little hay and grain.	Thrive exceedingly well.
Yes, especially with high grade stock ..	By feeding hay. Hardy cattle will maintain their condition if liberally fed and watered once, or, better, twice a day.	Dogs and wolves are the only drawbacks.
Yes	I generally house them, though many do not.	Yes.
Yes	I stable them.	Yes.
Yes, if the stock are good ..	I stable cows and calves and feed straw about half the time; young stock winter around the straw stacks.	I have 33 wintered in a shed.
Yes	House them and feed oat and wheat straw, with a little bran and shorts. They always come out fat.	
More than grain growing ..	I stable all my cows and give them plenty of prairie hay; young cattle run to the stacks.	
Yes	I stable only at night, or on stormy days; at other times they feed on the prairie.	
More profitable than the crops ..	Stable at night and feed hay.	
Yes, when hay is cheap ..	Feed hay, giving the cows a little meal toward spring; they maintain a fine condition.	Yes.
Most profitable branch of farming here ..	In a warm stable, with plenty of hay, roots and grain.	
Yes	We stable our cows only.	Yes.
Yes	Feed oats and barley principally for cattle, and hay for horses.	Yes.
Yes	I keep my horses in "bank" stables, feeding them principally straw, with a little bran and chapped feed.	Yes.
Yes	Cows, calves and oxen are housed, and get hay night and morning, with some chop or oats; young cattle can live mainly at the straw stack.	
Yes	Cattle will keep fat on prairie hay, with a little bran and shorts when calving.	Yes.
Yes	Feed oat straw and a little grain.	They thrive, and mutton sells well.
Yes	Stabled, and fed a little hay and oat straw	

Further comment is unnecessary. Stock raising pays well.

DAIRYING, ETC.

From the foregoing remarks referring to live stock it will be gathered that dairying is likely to pay well. Last year a number of leading farmers were asked these questions:

1. What is your opinion of Manitoba as a dairying country?
2. Have you plenty of water on your farm, and if so, how obtained?

A great many replies were received, of which we append a few:

NAME AND ADDRESS. MANITOBA.	DAIRYING.	WATER.
Geo. H. Halse, Brandon.	A good place; but milking cows require extra food in the fall.	Yes, from a well 30 feet deep.
J. Q. Sumner, Arnaud.	Can't be beaten.	All I can use, from a well 63 ft. deep, made with a 14-inch auger; cost, \$35.
John Cummings, Minnedosa.	It is a good place.	Well, 18 ft. deep.
Thos. A. Sharpe, Adelphi.	Excellent dairying region.	Plenty from springs.
Agenor Dubuc, Lorette.	Generally good.	Seine River and an artesian well.
John Kemp, Austin.	Could not be better.	Well, 12 feet deep.
W. B. Hall, Headingly.	Very good.	Assiboine River.
Wm. Corbett, Springfield.	Well adapted to it in all its departments.	Plenty, from a well 40 ft. deep.
Geo. G. Downie, Crystal City.	Cannot be beaten.	River and deep well.
Norris Pines, Rahnston.	Just the place.	Well, 8 feet deep.
S. W. Chambers, Wattsview.	Splendid place, as cows feed on the native grasses yield a large quantity of very rich milk.	Plenty, from a well 40 ft. deep.
W. B. Thomas, Cypress River.	Very good.	Pond, and well 12 feet deep.
Chas. Wilson, Treherne.	Could not be beaten.	Well, 13 feet deep.
F. W. Stevenson, Hill View.	None better; cows make more butter here than in Ontario.	Plenty, well 12 feet deep.
Harold Elliot, Morden.	Just suited to dairying.	
Robt. Campbell, Bridge Creek.	None better.	Constant spring.
Henry McCleod, Carberry.	Best place in the Dominion.	Abundance from wells 19 feet deep, sunk in two days.
W. A. Evans, Rosser.	Can't be beaten.	Plentiful well, 15 feet.
P. J. McNaughton, Raven Lake.	Eminently suited to dairying.	Shoal Lake.
Chas. Findlay, Shoal Lake.	First class.	Wells 9 to 16 feet deep.
S. G. Elliott, Shadeland.	A creek.
S. F. Burgess, Seaburn.	Good for that purpose.	Plenty, wells 20 feet deep.

At the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto last year, and also at the Provincial at Ottawa, Manitoba butter took the first prizes against all comers.

The butter and cheese industry is yet only in its infancy in Manitoba, but from returns furnished the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, there were in 1897 six creameries and twenty-two cheese factories in the Province of Manitoba. Others were in process of organization and construction, and it is only fair to assume that the number mentioned above will this year be considerably augmented.

POULTRY

thrive wonderfully in Manitoba, and for years to come there is likely to be a large market for eggs, for it is known the United States has been for years a very large importer of this commodity, not only from Canada, but also from Europe. In a country where so much grain is raised as in Manitoba, and where the climatic conditions are favorable, it does and will pay well to raise poultry when carried on in a business-like way.

SUCCESS OF SETTLERS.

The following questions were asked of a number of farmers in 1887 :

1. When did you settle in Manitoba?
2. How much capital had you?
3. What do you consider the present value of your farm?
4. What is the general nature and depth of soil on your farm?

The subjoined are a few of the replies received. Taken in conjunction with the facts stated in other parts of this pamphlet, they surely demonstrate that Manitoba is the country to go to.

Name and Address. Manitoba.	When Settled.	Capital.	Present Value of Farm.	Character of Soil.
Geo. Forbes & Sons, Treherne.	1882	\$3,500	\$ 6,500	From 2½ to 3 ft. of black soil as rich as I have ever seen in a garden in Ontario.
F. W. Stephenson, Hill View.	1883	5,000	12 000	Six inches to 1 foot of loam, with clay subsoil.
S. W. Chambers, Watsview.	1879	None	6 000	A part is rich loam, 18 inches deep, overlying a clay subsoil, and part a sandy loam.
Norris Fines, Balmoral.	1878	None	2 000	Sandy loam.
Geo. G. Downie, Crystal City.	1880	None	2 500	Alluvial deposit, 3 feet deep.
W. B. Hall, Headingly.	1858	300	10 000	Black clay loam, 1 to 2 feet deep.
James R. Rontley, Carberry.	1882	20	2 200	Clay loam, 3½ ft. deep, with stiff clay bottom.
Alfred Pickering, Austin.	1880	None	2,000	Sandy loam, 2 feet deep.

R. Dunamore, Bridge Creek	1880	None	2,000	Black loam, 18 in. deep.
Harold Elliot, Morden	1880	400	2,000	Level prairie, sandy soil.
Thos. D. Perdue, Richlands.	1881	800	1,600	Clay loam, 2 feet deep.
R. S. Conklin, Sunnyside	1876	None	3,000	Heavy black loam, 16 in. to 4 ft deep.
B. R. Hamilton, Neepawa	1880	None	2,000	Rich black loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alf. Walker, Shepardville	1882	500	3,000	Black mould $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, with clay subsoil.
D. D. Buchanan, Griswold	1880	None	1,200	A heavy dark, sometimes mixed with sand.
S. F. Burgess, Seeburn	1882	200	2,000	One foot of black loam with clay subsoil.
J. G. Elliott, Shadeland	1880	None	10,000	Black clay loam, from 2 to 7 feet deep.
Chas Findlay, Shoal Lake	1874	200	6,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 feet deep.
P. J. McNaughton, Raven Lake	1882	150	2,500	Black loam, about 18 in. deep; clay subsoil.
John George, Nelson	1877	None	3,000	Deep clay loam.
James Laidlaw, Clearwater	1881	800	4,000	Deep black clay loam.
Andrew Johnston, Mowbray	1880	2,000	5,000	Black loam, 2 feet deep with clay subsoil.
Alex. Naismith, Millford	1880	1,500	4,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 feet deep, overlying clay.
Geo. M. Yeomans, Dalton	1873	2,000	12,000	Surface, mellow, rich and black; subsoil, porous clay.
Charles C. Oke, Fairwood	1881	100	3,500	About 16 in. of rich black loam; hills gravelly.
Wm. Thompson, Holland	1882	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam, of great depth.
Thos. Frame, Virden	1882	800	6,000	Clay loam, with sandy clay subsoil.
Thos. Hagyard, Pilot Mound	1878	300	4,000	Black clay loam.
Richard Brown, Langvile	1882	800	4,800	Soil varying from light to heavy, and 12 in. to 24 in. in depth.
C. Wheatland, Donore	1880	500	3,000	Heavy black clay loam.
Henry Last, Stonewall	1872	150	1,500	18 in. of black sandy loam.
Stephen Birks, Barnsley	1882	None	2,000	18 in. of black loam.
F. S. Menarey, Cartwright	1886	400	1,000	Sandy loam, 2 feet deep.
Albert McGuffin, Melgund	1881	None	3,500	Black sandy loam, over clay.
Wm. Walton, Marringhurst	1885	None	3,000	A "quick" soil, varying in composition.
A. H. Carroll, Carleton	1882	1,600	5,000	Heavy, clayey, black loam.
F. P. Westwood, Penticton	1880	300	3,200	Light; some clay and some sandy subsoil: from 8 to 24 in. deep.
Wm. Smith, Beaver Creek	1880	1,000	2,000	Black loam.
W. S. Wallace, Shellmouth	1881	150	1,000	Sandy loam, 18 in. deep.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Since the foregoing has been put in type large numbers of letters have been received. They are generally of a very encouraging character, and fully bear out the statement that no other known country affords better opportunities for successful farming than the Canadian Northwest. A few of these are appended, and will be read with interest.

WINNIPEG, December 21st, 1887.

J. H. MCTAVISH, Esq.,

Land Commissioner, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—It may be interesting to you to know the result of our farming operations during the past season, upon land in the vicinity of Winnipeg, which is so often reported to be valueless and non-productive as farming land.

On the 24th of May (1887) we purchased 430 acres of land near Rosser Station within 15 miles from Winnipeg, in a district in which there has hitherto been very little or no cultivation. We paid \$7,500.00 for the property, the buildings on it alone (erected by an English "gentleman farmer," whose funds gave out) being worth that amount, consequently the land itself stands us nothing. The farm had not been cultivated, with the exception of 70 acres, for several years, and was consequently in a nearly wild state, having grown up to weeds, etc.

On the 27th of May we commenced ploughing, following up at once with the seeders, sowing at a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of wheat and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre of oats.

Of the 380 acres broken by us, the following division of crops was made:—

36 acres.....	Wheat
94 "	Barley
250 "	Oats

In addition to the above, our vegetables were put in a piece of land containing 32 acres, which had been cultivated, the acreage for each variety being:—

14 acres	Potatoes
16 "	Turnips
1 "	{ Beets Cabbages Onions Carrots Radishes
1 "	

Our returns upon the above acreage were as follows:—

Wheat.....	900 bush. sold in Winnipeg, at \$0 57 per bush.	\$ 513 00	
(Graded No. 1 hard)			
Barley.....	1900 "	0 40	760 00
(Sold to brewery for malting)			
Oats.....	12750 "	0 25	3187 50
Potatoes.....	3000 "	0 25	750 00
Beets.....	50 "	0 50	25 00
Onions.....	50 "	1 25	62 50
Carrots.....	50 "	0 50	25 00
Radishes.....	50 "	0 40	20 00
Turnips.....	6000 "	0 12½	750 00
(Retained for our own use)			
Cabbages.....	1600 head	0 03 each	48 00
(Retained for own use)			
Hay.....	300 tons	4 00 per ton	1200 00
(Cut alongside farm).			
Total.....			\$7341 00

We would particularly call your attention to the very late date upon which we began our work, our harvest having been done during the first week in August, a little over two months after seeding.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

EGAN BROS.,

Per EDWARD EGAN,

Corner Graham and Garry streets, Winnipeg

P.S.—You are doubtless aware that this is our first attempt at farming, our business being railway contracting, and, considering this fact, I feel that we have done remarkably well as, barring our own work (we did not hire any labor), we realized enough from one crop to pay the original price of the land, and have now the valuable property to the good, and our success this year has decided us to adopt farming in Manitoba as our future calling.

Tell this if you like, to the suffering farmers of Ontario, and if your story is doubted refer them to me and my brothers.

E. E.

"KEMNAT, January 16th 1888.

"I take great pleasure in giving a correct statement of all the crop I had on my farm, which is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seven miles west of the city of Brandon. I had 145 acres of wheat, from which the total yield the past season was 6,840 bushels. One piece of 45 acres of summer fallow gave 2,340 bushels, being an average of 52 bushels per acre, and 100 acres averaged 45 bushels per acre. I had also 45 acres of oats, which yielded 3,150 bushels, an average of 70 bushels per acre. Of 45 acres of barley I had 387 bushels. I planted about ¼ of an acre potatoes and

had 225 bushels good dry mealy potatoes. The yield of roots and garden vegetables was large and of good quality. In conclusion, I would say that previous to coming to Ontario, Canada, I had farmed in one of the best agricultural districts of Germany, and after coming to Canada I farmed twelve years in the county of Waterloo, Ont. I removed to Manitoba in March, 1884; that summer I broke 190 acres, off which I reaped in 1885 a fine crop of wheat fully as good as this year. My two sons have farms joining mine and their crops yielded equally as large as mine.

"I must say that farming has paid me better in this province than in Ontario or the Fatherland."

(Signed,)

CHRISTIAN SENKBEIL.

MOOSOMIN, N. W. T.

"Ranges 30 and 31, Township 14, 4 miles from station. Came to the country in 1883, and settled in present location. Amount of capital \$12 000. Acreage now owned 4,000. Under crop in 1887, 600 acres, present capital \$40,000. Yield per acre 1887, 30 bushels average. Live stock, 14 horses.

"I am pleased to give my experience since I came to this country. My success has been far beyond my expectations. I am fully convinced for extensive farming, wholly grain, or mixed farming, it cannot be surpassed. I think Moosomin district is equalled by few and surpassed by no other point in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

"Moosomin is a first-class grain market and is growing rapidly in importance.

(Signed,)

J. R. NEFF."

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER LETTERS

W. GOVENLOCK—S. 27, T. 11, R. 23, near Griswold. Had 60 bushels of wheat per acre on 5 acres, and 37 bushels per acre on 250 acres.

SAMUEL HANNA—S. 7, T. 10, R. 22, near Griswold. Had an average of 40 bushels of wheat per acre on 250 acres.

JOHN YOUNG—S. 1, T. 10, R. 23. Had 75 bushels of wheat from one acre.

ALEX. JOHNSTON—Near Elkhorn. An average of 41 bushels of wheat per acre on 14 acres.

GEO. FREEMAN—Near Elkhorn. An average of 37½ bushels of wheat per acre on 50 acres.

THOS. WOOD—10 miles north of Virden. Had an average of 63 bushels of wheat on 5 acres, (315 bushels of wheat from 5 acres.)

RICHARD TAPP—South of Virden. Had an average of 51 bushels of wheat on 20 acres.

THOS. BOBIER—Half a mile north of Moosomin. Had forty acres of wheat, averaging 38 bushels to the acre.

J. B. NEFF—Three miles north of Moosomin. Had 115 acres of wheat, averaging 37 bushels to the acre.

G. T. CHEASLEY—Four miles north-east from Alexander. Had an average of 45 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.

A. NICHOL—Four miles north-east of Alexander. Had 150 acres of wheat, averaging 40 bushels per acre.

H. TOUCHBOURNE—Four miles north-west of Alexander. Had an average of 40 bushels per acre on 100 acres of wheat.

ADVICE TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

Every year large numbers of young men leave their old homes in Eastern Canada in search of new lands, where they may found homes for themselves. Fathers of families in the older Provinces who find it all they can do to make ends meet, and see but slight chances for their children, also do the same. To all who are seriously thinking of taking such a step the one great question is:

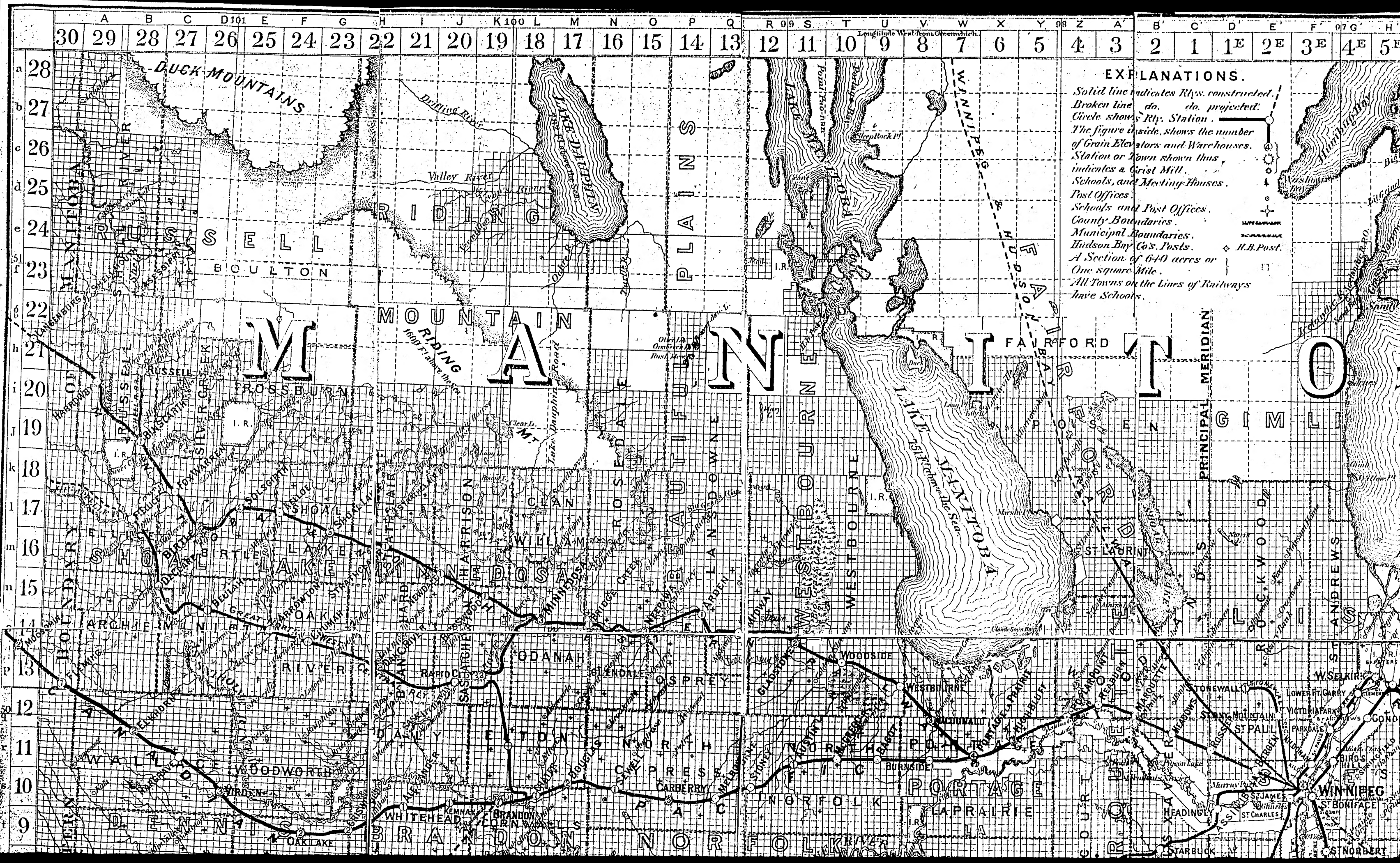
WHERE SHALL I GO?

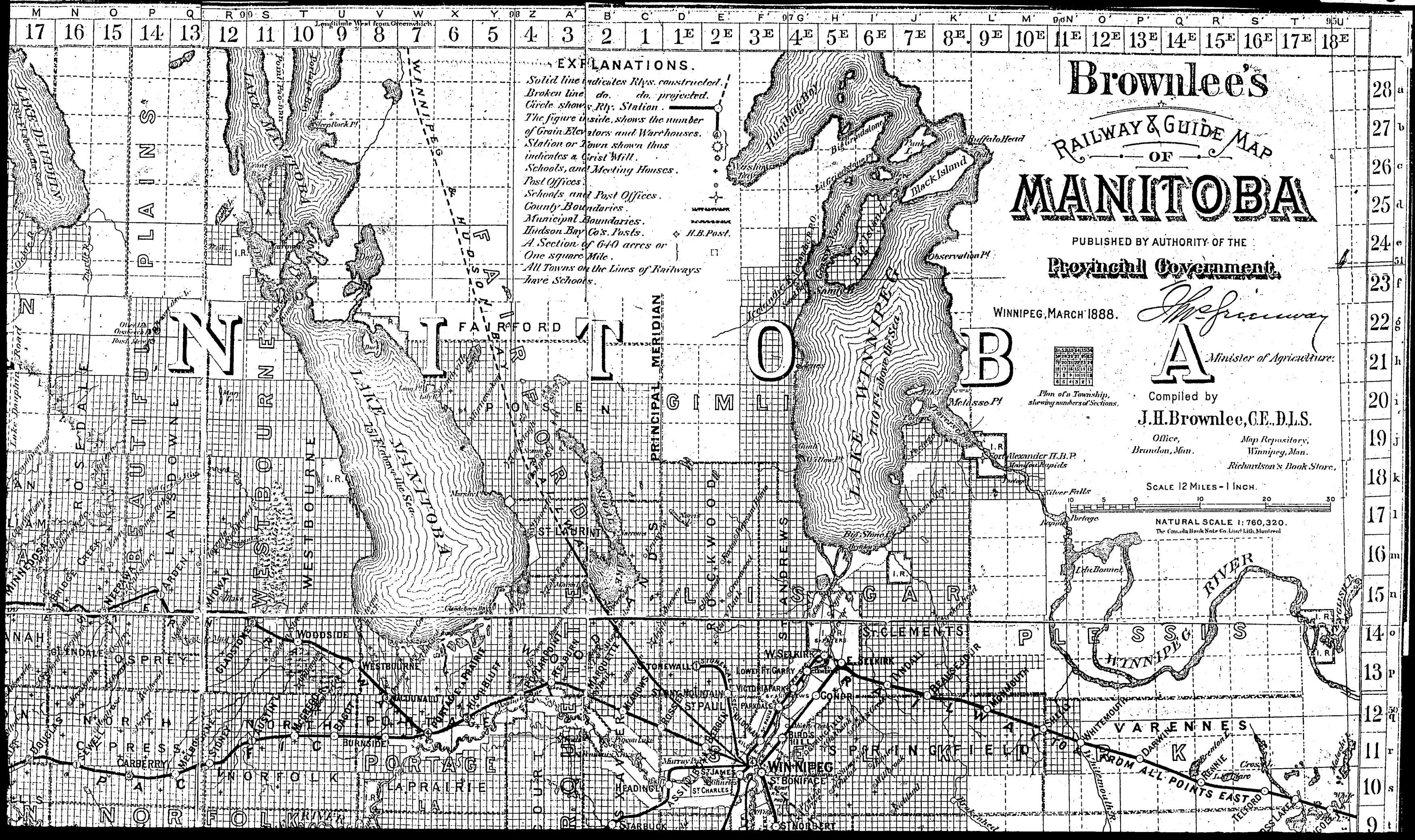
TO MANITOBA. There are several reasons why you should do so. In the first place the natural resources of the country are as great, probably greater, than those of any other part of the North American continent. The soil of Manitoba is exceedingly rich, and is generally admitted to be far superior to that of Dakota or Minnesota and the States to the south. Then in the matter of climate we are peculiarly favored by comparison with those States and Territories to the south, where cyclones and blizzards are so destructive of life and property. Men can come up here with but little capital, and in a few years they can be independent. You are not asked to take unsupported testimony for that, but below are the names and addresses of men well known in their respective localities, telling what they have accomplished. What they have done others may still do.

To all these natural advantages may be added the fact that the hardships of pioneering are scarcely felt now in Manitoba. Railways, schools, churches, and thriving towns and villages are now scattered all over the country.

If you are going to make a new home for yourself it is surely, too, worth something to know that you are going amongst your own countrymen, who will give you a hearty welcome; and, that you are still to remain a Canadian citizen and loyal to the land of your birth.

1 of





EXPLANATIONS.
Solid line indicates Rlys. constructed.
Broken line do. do. projected.
Circle shows Rly. Station.
The figure inside shows the number of Grain Elevators and Warehouses.
Station or Town shown thus indicates a Grist Mill.
Schools, and Meeting Houses.
Post Offices.
Schools and Post Offices.
County Boundaries.
Municipal Boundaries.
Hudson Bay Co's. Posts. H.B. Post.
A Section of 640 acres or One square Mile.
All Towns on the Lines of Railways have Schools.

Brownlee's

RAILWAY & GUIDE MAP

OF

MANITOBA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Provincial Government.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 1888.

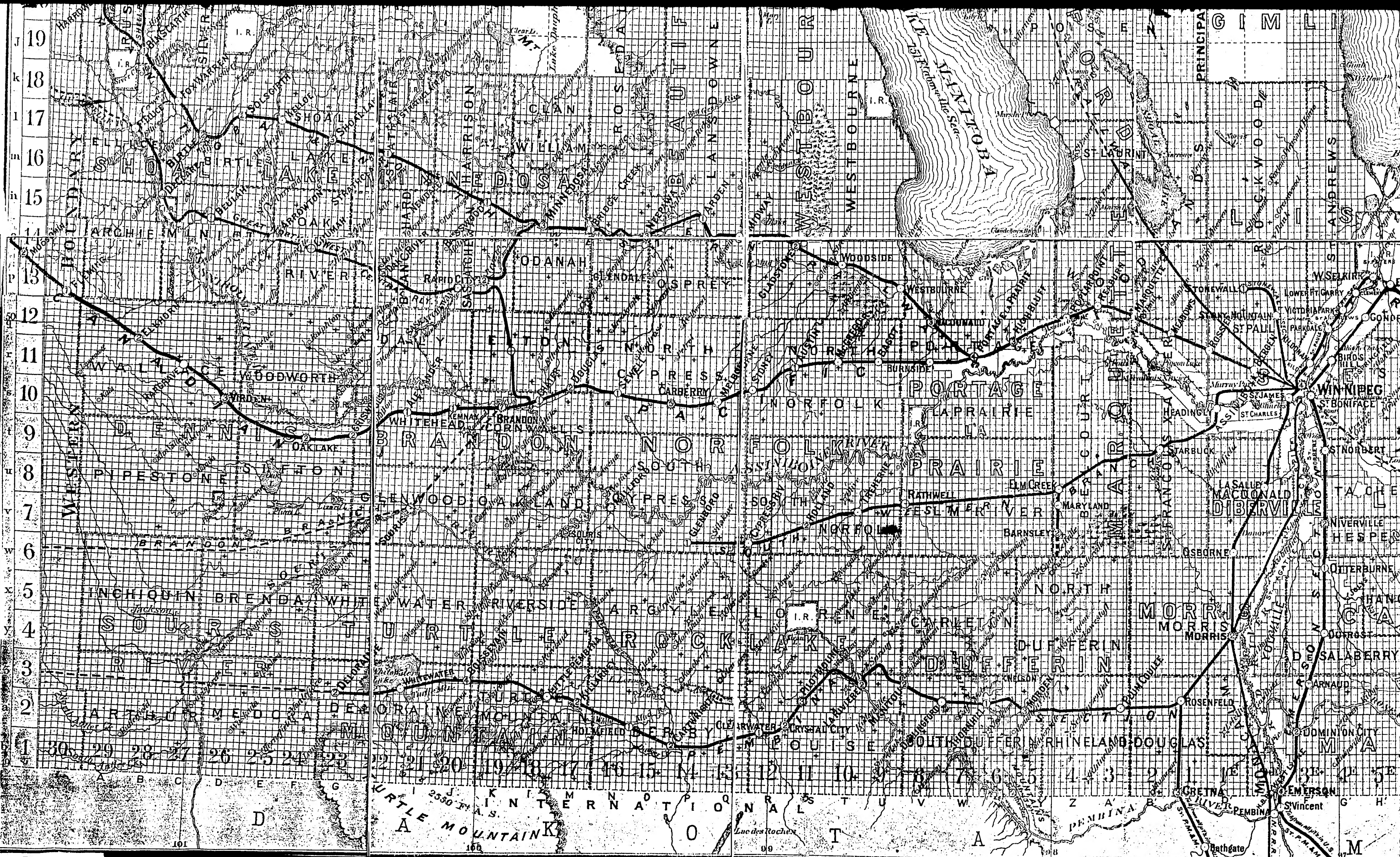
The Freeway
A Minister of Agriculture.

Compiled by
J.H. Brownlee, C.E., D.L.S.
Office, Brandon, Man. Map Repository, Winnipeg, Man.
Richardson's Book Store.

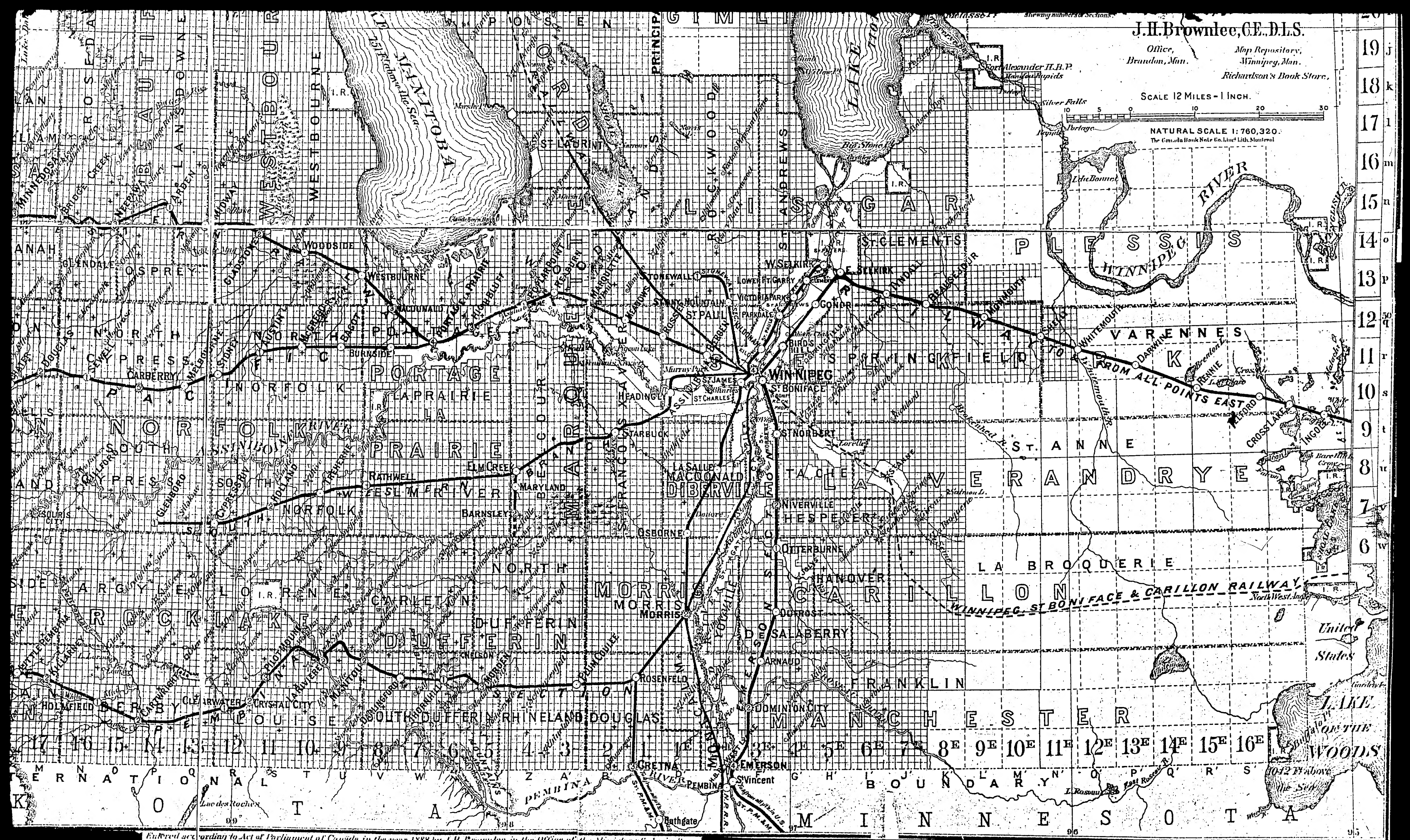


Plan of a Township, showing numbers of Sections.

SCALE 12 MILES - 1 INCH.
NATURAL SCALE 1: 760,320.
The Canada Bank Note Co. Ltd. Lith. Montreal



308



J.H. Brownlee, C.E., D.L.S.

Office, Brandon, Man. Map Repository, Winnipeg, Man.

Richardson's Book Store.

Scale 12 Miles - 1 Inch.

Natural Scale 1:760,320.
The Canada Bank Note Co. Ltd. Lith. Montreal

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1888, by J. H. Brownlee, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

4084